

| JOURNAL FIRST IN "WANTS" | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| OVER WORLD AND HERALD. | | | |
| JOURNAL. | | WORLD. | |
| This Week. | Last Week. | This Week. | Last Week. |
| MONDAY 1409 | 1409 | 1297 | 1449 |
| TUESDAY 1470 | 1259 | 1501 | 1748 |
| WEDNESDAY 1393 | 685 | 1306 | 1702 |
| THURSDAY 1414 | 1899 | 1231 | 1004 |
| FRIDAY 1345 | 1401 | 829 | 1188 |
| 6631 | 6227 | 6284 | 7682 |
| 5436 | 7089 | | |
| Journal GAINED in 5 days..... | | 404 | |
| World LOST in 5 days..... | | 139 | |
| Herald LOST in 5 days..... | | 2253 | |

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER


THE WEATHER.

For New York City and vicinity: Generally fair and much colder; probably fair on Christmas Day; west to north-west winds.

For District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut: Fair and colder.

The highest temperature yesterday was 48 degrees, at 1:30 p. m.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 38 degrees, at 10:20 p. m.



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GEN. EGAN NOW THREATENS GEN. MILES.

Head of the Army to Be Prosecuted for His Exposure of Beef Scandals.

Both Military and Civil Courts to Be Asked to Vindicate the Commissary.

Journal's Exclusive Interview with General Miles Stirs Up Department Officials

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—General Miles' interview in the Journal today caused a tremendous sensation at the War Department. The Commissary-General, whose department is specially attacked in the matter of beef contract scandals, was red-hot with indignation. Liberal suits and courts-martial will in all probability be based on General Miles' interview.

The General commanding the army has made such broad hints of official corruption in the matter of beef contracts that the honor of the officers concerned in the transactions demands that the reported scandals be probed to the bottom.

The Commissary-General refused to comment on the substance of General Miles' interview. He, however, said:

"I have not the article out of the Journal and sent it to General Miles to be informed whether he has been accurately reported. If he has been, then I propose to invoke the military and civil law for redress. I am not a subordinate of General Miles and not subject to his orders. I have nothing to say about the allegations in the article. When I make reply it will be under oath."

It can, however, be stated that the Commissary Department deplores that had been sent to Tampa or Jacksonville.

Egan Asks a Hearing.

General Egan has asked that he be permitted to go before the War Investigating Committee and reply officially to the charges from army headquarters.

There is every reason to believe that an effort will be made to have General Miles court-martialed. This is the second time such a proceeding has been threatened, the first being when he permitted official telegrams to be published.

General Egan will undoubtedly have the sympathy and support of several heads of departments under Secretary Alger. It will be a difficult matter to organize a committee to try General Miles. This question was fully discussed at the time of his famous anti-Shafter-Alger interview while he was in Porto Rico.

Next Trial: Court-Martial.

It is probable that if a court-martial in the present case be ordered, it will be by the President. General Egan has asked for a copy of the testimony of General Miles taken officially by the investigating committee. He will make his statement before the committee and then proceed with the actions referred to by him.

The Commissary Department maintains that refrigerated beef could not spoil. The odor of embalmed stuff, it will endeavor to show, was simply the smell of ammonia which is used in refrigeration, not that the ammonia does not touch the meat itself.

The department will deny emphatically that any chemicals are used in the preparation of meat bought for the army, and will send to the committee reports of its experts to that effect.

It is not improbable that a court-martial of General Miles would lead to his making charges against other staff officers of the War Department. One of the officers said today that General Miles is boldly challenging a court-martial in order that he may make other documents of the war office and so bring about special investigations.

There is also anxious, it is said, to exploit the inside history of the Army Department Reorganization bill.

GENERAL HOWARD SCORES BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLES.

Retired Officers, He Says, Could Have Done Things Better Than the Civilians.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The War Investigation Commission had Major-General O. O. Howard retired, in the witness chair today.

General Howard said the Southern camps were as a rule in good condition, but he noticed confusion in the railway arrangements at Tampa, an inundation of beer in one colored camp there and a plague of flies on his second visit to Mobile.

He said he was strongly opposed to bureaucracy and thought a commanding general should be in absolute control of his camp or corps. He thought there were many experienced retired officers who could have served the Government better than some of the young and inexperienced men who were appointed from civilian life. He thought that all officers not regulars should be examined as to their fitness before being admitted to service.

The Commission adjourned until Tuesday.

BRYAN TELLS M'KINLEY WHO WILL HAUL DOWN THE FLAG

The American People Have Done It Before, He Declares, and Have Always the Right.

"I Had Five Months of Peace in the Army, and Resigned in Order to Take Part in a Fight."

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 23.—Proof of the fact that Colonel W. J. Bryan is still the political idol of Lincoln, and of Nebraska people in general, was afforded on the occasion of his home-coming to-night, when he spoke at a reception tendered him by the Woman's Bimetallic Club of Lincoln, to a crowd which comfortably filled the Opera House and wildly applauded every word.

The speech, which was an extended one, embraced all the leading issues of the present time. Many of the leading men of the city occupied places on the platform. Colonel Bryan was introduced by Governor Holcomb, and briefly referred to his short army service and his admiration for the volunteer soldier. He continued:

"I had five months of peace in the army and resigned in order to take part in a fight. I am as much interested in the people of the United States as I am in the people of Cuba, and unless I am mistaken in judgment we are called upon to meet more important problems in the United States just now than will confront our army in Cuba.

"Some of these problems were under discussion before hostilities began; others have been thrust upon us as a result of the war. Let me improve this, my first opportunity, to assure you that my zeal for the reforms advocated a few months ago has not in the least abated. Vital questions cannot be killed nor buried, and we were dealing with vital questions when the call to arms resounded throughout the land.

Gold Standard Not Final.

"The American people have not accepted the gold standard as final. It has wrought more injustice in our country during the last twenty-five years than Spain has wrought in all her colonies, and opposition to it will grow until the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution is fully restored.

"The trusts which now flourish in defiance of law are more merciless than Weyler ever was, and the new trust—the paper money trust, which is seeking to obtain control of all the paper money of the nation—is a greater menace to the country's welfare than any foreign foe. I have spoken to you often upon these subjects, and shall have occasion to discuss them in your presence hereafter.

"There are, however, two new questions which demand immediate attention because Congress is asked to act upon them at once. The President recommends that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men. This question must be met now or not at all."

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to present an argument in favor of separating the army of occupation from the regular army. He believes that the President should be authorized to recruit an army of occupation at once, so that the volunteers may be mustered out as soon as possible, but he is opposed to any increase in that branch of the army which is held for service in the United States.

Give People Time to Think.

Taking up the subject of imperialism, Mr. Bryan said that the President had misinterpreted the sentiment of the people.

They are opposed to giving the Philippine Islands back to Spain, but they have not, as yet, declared in favor of embarking upon a colonial policy.

So great a change, he said, could not be undertaken without more investigation and deliberation than the people had yet given to the subject. The principal part of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to the Philippine question.

In conclusion, he referred to President McKinley's inquiry, "Who will haul down the flag?" and replied, "The flag is a national emblem and is obedient to the nation's will. It was made for the people, not the people for the flag."

When the American people want the flag raised, they raise it; when they want it hauled down, they haul it down.

"The flag was raised upon Canadian soil during the war of 1812 and it was hauled down when peace was restored. The flag was planted upon Chapultepec during the war with Mexico and it was hauled down when the war was over. The morning papers announce that General Lee ordered the flag hauled down in Cuba yesterday, because it was raised too soon. The flag will be raised in Cuba again on the 1st of January, but the President declares in his message that it will be hauled down as soon as a stable government is established. Who will deny to the people the right to haul the flag down in the Philippines, if they so desire, when a stable government is established there?"

"Our flag stands for an indissoluble union of indestructible States. Every State is represented by a star and every Territory sees in the Constitution a star of hope that will some day take its place in the constellation. What is there in the flag to awaken the zeal or reflect the aspirations of vassal colonies which are too good to be cast away, but not good enough to be admitted to the sisterhood of States?"

Shall We Add a Blood Star?

"Shall we keep the Philippines and amend our flag? Shall we add a new star—the blood star, Mars—to indicate that we have entered upon a career of conquest, or shall we borrow the yellow, which in 1896 was the badge of gold and greed, and paint Saturn and his rings, to suggest a carpet bag government, with its schemes of spoliation, or shall we adorn our flag with a milky way composed of a multitude of minor stars, representing remote and insignificant dependencies?"

"No, a thousand times better to haul down the Stars and Stripes and substitute the flag of an independent republic than to surrender the doctrines that give glory to 'Old Glory.' It was the flag of our fathers in the years that are gone; it is the flag of a re-united country to-day; let it be the flag of our nation in the years that are to come. Its stripes of red tell of the blood that was shed to purchase liberty; its stripes of white proclaim the pure and Heaven-born purpose of a Government which derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. The mission of that flag is to float—not over a conglomeration of commonwealths—but over the land of the free and the home of the brave, and to that mission it must remain forever true—forever true."

Colonel Bryan will be the prominent figure at several similar receptions to be tendered him in the near future.

NEW YORKERS SHOCKED THEM WITH SUNDAY GOLF.

Staid Old Connecticut Villagers Arraign Prominent Players at the Bar of Justice.

Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 23.—Wilson L. Baldwin, cashier of the Stamford National Bank, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. Taylor, one a New York lawyer and the other a New York business man, both owning handsome residences in Norwalk, were summoned this morning to appear before Justice Schlichtknecht next Tuesday afternoon and answer to the charge of playing golf on Sunday on the Wee Burn links at Norwalk.

For two years the aristocratic golf organization, which has on its rolls such well known names as F. W. Bruggerhoff, John D. Crimmins, John Hecker, Mrs. Legrand Lockwood and Charles Stewart Smith, has flourished in Norwalk. The principal day for important games and tournament play is Saturday, but many players are also wandering over the close cropped hills all day Sunday. Grand Juror Nathan Dancy caused the summons to be served.

"The Rev. Thomas M. O'Brien said: 'I reminded the parents of my church that if their children could not come to Sunday school and act as caddies, too, they must give up serving golf players, but otherwise I have not the slightest objection to Sunday golf playing. As for the children, there are some in the parish to whom the money they earn as caddies is important, and I am glad to have them do it.'

Governor-Elect Voorhees III. Governor-elect Foster M. Voorhees, of New Jersey, is confined to his home in Elizabeth, N. J., with an attack of the grip. Mayor McKee is also in bed suffering with the grip.

AMERICAN WOMEN AGAINST MORMONISM.

A Petition to Congress to Kill It for Once and All. Friends of Decency and Respecters of Women and of the Home Asked to Sign.

THE sentiment against the seating of Congressman Roberts, the exponent of Mormonism, from Utah, is growing in volume and intensity. His offence is a defiance of every moral precept that underlies our national character. His crime must be made odious. He must pay the penalty of his offending.

The Journal undertakes to present to Congress petitions of remonstrance that will express the revolt of the people against this outrage.

The sympathy of the good women of America is enlisted in this righteous cause. Their power can be manifested with irresistible force. With their assistance Congress can be made to feel the full force of the tide of indignation that has swept over the land.

Here is the petition.

Cut it out, sign it, get as many of your friends to sign it as desire to do so, and forward it to "No Mormonism," the Journal office. Send copies of the petition to out-of-town friends, so that an endless chain of remonstrances shall be started:

THE JOURNAL'S ANTI-POLYGAMY PETITION.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned appeal to the Congress of the United States to deny participation in its councils to Brigham H. Roberts, a polygamist elected from the State of Utah. We respectfully urge upon the members of Congress that the sense of morality of a great people revolts at the thought of permitting a defender of the turpitude associated with Mormonism, himself practising the doctrines which that sect teaches, to have a voice in the shaping of the laws and destinies of this country.

And we further respectfully petition you to take the necessary steps looking toward an amendment of the national Constitution so as to make a polygamist ineligible to public office.

(Sign here.)

EMMA SPRECKELS'

\$45,000,000 PRIZE.

She Gets a Handsome Return on the Husband She Paid \$1,500,000 For.

San Francisco, Dec. 23.—When Emma Spreckels sacrificed \$1,500,000 for the love of Thomas Watson she married better than she knew. Her husband is the heir of \$45,000,000 worth of English property, according to a bundle of formidable looking legal documents which he has exhibited to several of his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are making preparations for a tour of the world, on which they propose to start next month. One of the pleasantest features of the trip will be a visit to the town of Carlisle, in England, to about one-half the real estate of which "Tom" Watson says he is entitled. He says that the property was formerly owned by a great grandaunt of his, and that, while descending through a line of many heirs, it has swelled in value until to-day it is worth \$9,000,000.

Nevertheless, Mr. and Mrs. Watson will go direct to England. They will spend their appetite for this immense fortune by sailing across Summer seas. First they will journey to South Africa, and several months will pass before they reach England by a roundabout route as they could well choose. Once there, however, Watson will at once begin legal proceedings for the recovery of what he terms his inheritance.

When Gauss Spreckels heard that his daughter Emma had eloped with his elderly friend, "Tom" Watson, the grain broker, he exclaimed: "What! My daughter marry that fortune-hunting snob of an Englishman?" On hearing this reflection on her bridegroom, Mrs. Watson formally returned to her papa the fortune of \$1,500,000 which he had given her. He accepted it without a murmur.

M'KINLEY MAY PAY A VISIT TO BOSTON.

Belief That He Would Like to Talk to Massachusetts on the Issue of National Expansion.

Washington, Dec. 23.—While the President has not definitely made up his mind to go to Boston in January, it is his present expectation to do so.

Secretary Long and others who have talked with him on the subject express the belief that he will visit Boston, and it is everywhere taken for granted that he will take occasion to say something there in behalf of the expansion, or as some Massachusetts statesmen call it, the "imperial" policy in the stronghold of the opposition.

FIERCE FIRE MID

LUMBER AND OIL.

Jersey City Narrowly Escapes a Very Big Conflagration.

A fire started at 10 o'clock last night in the centre of Wittenmann Brothers' big box and bottle manufactory, a frame and belk building of two and a half stories, occupying a space 100 by 200 feet, at Bay, Green and First streets, Jersey City. Opposite it, on Bay and First streets, are huge lumber yards, while on the opposite side of Green street is the yard of the Standard Oil Company, piled high with empty barrels.

In an apartment above a stable adjoining the burning factory on Greene street, Adam Altavater and his wife were sleeping. Henry Meyer, a watchman, who discovered the blaze, noticed that smoke was filling the stable, and breaking open the door, rushed upstairs and dragged Altavater and his wife, half suffocated, to the open air.

Through some error the wrong location was given when the alarm was sent out, and every engine save one went lumbering northward toward Jersey City Heights, directly away from the fire. The glare showed the firemen their mistake and their horses were then driven at racing speed to the burning factory.

Meantime, Engine No. 2, bed reached the spot, and, taking a position on Green street, began to pour water on the blazing building. It was filled with excelsior and other inflammable stuff, and ten minutes after the arrival of Engine No. 2 the flames shot across Green street to the oil barrel yard. The engine turned its hose on the barrels, but its position soon became intolerable through heat, and the engine had to abandon its hose and run for safety.

Other engines had by this time arrived, however, and then the efforts of the firemen were directed toward keeping the flames from spreading to the surrounding lumber yards. They also kept water playing on the Jersey City Galvanizing Works, which adjoin the Wittenmann Brothers factory on First street. In this they succeeded at the risk of their lives, for a towering chimney that reared itself in the centre of the Wittenmann factory tottered and threatened to fall.

The firemen suck to their posts, and at midnight had conquered. The Wittenmann Brothers factory was a heap of ruins, but the flames had spread no further.

HYPNOTISM BREAKS

GIRL'S LONG SLEEP.

Experiment of Physicians to End a Remarkable Trance.

Milwaukee, Dec. 23.—Miss Tony Broschelt, the young woman who since July last has been lying at the home of her father in what appeared to be a trance, today sat up for four hours and spoke for the first time in five months.

The change followed experiments in hypnotism made upon her by physicians of the city. Dr. Malcolm Violet diagnosed the case as one of "auto-hypnotism," resulting from hysteria. The doctors explain that "auto-hypnotism" is a condition of suspended will control brought on by the individual himself either consciously or unconsciously by any of the several ways in which hypnotic states are produced.

Little by little she is now being brought out of her peculiar condition, simply through suggestions that she is to improve. The physician says he has no doubt that she will work out her own cure. So far she has spoken only a few words to her parents, and she cannot be seen owing to her extreme weakness.

"The case is a rare one, but medical history records many similar ones," said Dr. Violet. "It is an aggravated form of hysteria, and resembles in some ways a long continued fit of the sulks, with the puzzling feature that the sulker cannot become good natured again at his own volition. It is not cataplexy, or the girl would not respond to suggestions as she does. It is simply a case of self-hypnotism, and can be cured by and through hypnotism."

TOO OLD TO JUDGE, BUT HE WILL PRACTISE LAW.

Justice Pryor Retires from the Bench and Bids Farewell to Officials and Lawyers.

Justice Pryor sat for the last time in the Supreme Court yesterday. When he had concluded the business he announced his retirement and said farewell to Clerk Ward and the officers and lawyers present.

Justice Pryor retired under the age limit, having passed his seventieth year a few months ago. His terms would not have expired for several years. Justice Pryor will go into active practice as a lawyer with Chaney Trux, a brother of Justice Trux, after January 1.

Justice Pryor celebrated his golden wedding on Election Day, having been married on Election Day, 1848.

FAYNE MOORE, WEEPING, BRINGS TEARS FROM MEN

Wracked by McIntyre Till Her Nerves Strain to Breaking.

HER FATE IN SUSPENSE.

Recorder Goff Will Charge the Jury This Morning at 10 o'Clock.

VERDICT PERHAPS BY NOON.

A Day of Torturing Cross-Examination and Long Addresses by Opposing Counsel to the Jury.

Recorder Goff will charge the Fayne Moore jury this morning at half past 10, and the young woman's fate will be in the hands of the twelve before noon.

Mr. Hill summed up in the afternoon for the defence, and Mr. McIntyre for the State at the night session, the latter completing a thorough speech at 11 o'clock. Recorder Goff ordered an adjournment with the announcement that he would give the law to the jury at the hour named.

A law-hardened court crowd in tears. A dozen men snivelling and snuffling behind handkerchiefs. A bareheaded woman, weeping as though with a broken heart. Three jurymen gulping back their tears. A judge, throne high and solemn above the throng, gazing with fixed eyes into vacancy. It may have been, to hide feelings that would have done him honor.

Such was the climax of the trial of Fayne Moore for luring Martin Mahon into a bachelors game at the Hotel Grenoble on November 14.

Mr. Hill, the lawyer for the defense, was summing up the case to the jury. He had wrought upon the crowd as a skilful painter wields a brush.

Pausing in a silence like that of death, he said: "They brought a woman before the Master, saying, 'Master, she hath sinned.'"

Then the lawyer paused again. There was no sound in the court room, save a low sob from the defendant, and the faint and general sigh that tells when an audience is deeply moved.

"The speaker continued: 'And the Master wrote upon the sand, saying: 'Let him who is without sin cast the first stone.'"

This was the climax. Three or four men in the audience broke down and wept. Several of the jurymen threw back their heads and gazed fixedly at the ceiling to prevent their tears from spilling upon their faces. The defendant had bowed her head upon her hands and was weeping bitterly.

A Beauty and a Beast.

This trial, which is now practically over, was remarkable in the youth, beauty and culture of the defendant, when connected with the charge against her, and remarkable in the innate savagery of her husband, who was apparently one of three men who had dragged her down.

Whether she will rise again is a matter for years to tell.

For five weeks yesterday she defended herself against the assistance of District Attorney McIntyre, and the most savage cross-examining lawyers in Greater New York. It was a bitter sparring match, in which a woman had to command every nerve, every resource and every art to hold the confidence and respect of an intelligent jury.

Only twenty-one years old and but a few years out of pigtails and pinafores, she fought her fight bravely, and in the end she might have tossed a coin for the advantage, even though Recorder Goff was extremely favorable to the prosecution.

At 11 o'clock in the morning Mr. McIntyre began a deliberate and well-planned attempt to rout the witness by means of her diary, which she presented and obtained. Every question was replied to in the low, even tones of a cultured woman. There were no signs of degeneracy in the shell-like ears, the clear eyes or the keen understanding with which she met and parried Mr. McIntyre's plain queries.

Finally Mr. McIntyre began to turn red and perspire. His hate became disordered. The witness saw it and smiled. It is possible that she may have been lying, but that only added to the interest of the situation.

Altogether, considering her age, Fayne Moore proved to be the most remarkable witness that has appeared in this city in many years. She took upon her shoulders the burden of inhumanity, but protected her husband as far as possible from the accusation of brutality.

Questions leading up to Moore's brutality caused the only breakdown of the day on the part of the witness. It happened in this way:

Loyal to Her Husband.

In the course of his examination Mr. McIntyre asked: "Was Mr. Moore ever brutal to you?"

"No, sir," was the reply; "he was unkind—when he was drinking—only when he was drinking—then he was very unkind."

"Did he ever strike you?"

"Only when he was drinking—once, I guess."

Then her eyes flooded, and she wept like an April shower. She tried very hard to control herself, and it was not two minutes before she was again facing the lawyer resolutely, but with a tear stained face. Was she only a clever actress? Her eyes were certainly wet, and her features were as convulsed as those of Olga Nethersole in a great drama.